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found in the herbarium of Wellesley College a specimen distributed with *Evernia jurfacea* (L.) Mann, collected by EDWARD PALMER at San Diego, California, in December 1888. A duplicate of this collecting has been kindly sent me by Dr. L. W. RIDDLE, who also calls my attention to the fact that this plant was distributed in *Decades North American Lichens* (no. 154) from San Quintin Bay, Lower California, Mexico, where it was collected by C. R. ORCUTT (see HASSE, *Bryologist* 13:61. 1910).—R. HEBER HOWE, JR., *Thoreau Museum, Concord, Mass.*

Fertilization in *Rafflesia*.—The remarkable and renowned *Rafflesia* has long attracted attention, but little has been known of its more minute details. An investigation²⁰ of its embryo sac and fertilization shows that in spite of the parasitic habit and grotesque appearance, the development of the embryo sac and the process of fertilization are quite normal. It was noted that young stages in the development of the ovule are found in nearly mature buds, and that the development of the sac takes place after the flower is open.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Microchemistry of chromosomes.²¹—The title arouses interest, but from the paper we learn only that chromosomes may be dissolved in hot water, while the reticulum of the resting nucleus is little affected, and that therefore the importance of chromatin in heredity has been overestimated. That there are chemical changes as chromosomes are developed from a reticulum has been known for some time, but we now know the effect of hot water upon chromosomes and theories of heredity.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Absorption of salts by Bromeliaceae.—From his work with the Bromeliaceae, ASO²² concludes that *Ananas sativus*, *Pitcairnia imbricata*, and *Nidularia purpurea* do not take up, or only in very small amounts, by means of the scales of the leaves, salts soluble in water. On the other hand, *Tillandsia usneoides*, after five days of submergence in a 0.3 per cent lithium nitrate solution, showed in different parts of the plant considerable quantities of the salt.—R. CATLIN ROSE.

²⁰ ERNST, A., und SCHMID, ED., Embryosack entwicklung bei *Rafflesia Patma* Bl. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 27:176-186. pl. 8. 1909.

²¹ NĚMEC, B., Zur Mikrochemie der Chromosomen. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 27:43-47. 1909.

²² ASO, K., Können Bromeliaceen durch die Schuppen der Blätter Salze aufnehmen? Flora 100:447-449. 1910.